WASHINGTON, D. C.

ELIZA L. REPOOT.

[CONTINUEN]
us quiet, and I began to cool
us quiet, and I began to cool
us devely, that I had been
polish part. I had been aggraliarly blame Tom Sloudher.

I hato fighting; I never
t in all my life, that I didn't
degraded afterwards. Bat
after all that bregging! Betiden and bullted by him as
n the school. Well, I brought
couldn't make up my mind;
leved to keep my promise, the
comor and credit, which, (in
are very apt not to go tocriminy ought, to get a follow
age, the world.

k.

v thick I used to be with
Bil, I felt sure that if he
ought to know, he would
ne, and so he did. We
of the room, and leaving
d; but I saw him write
or paper, and roll it up,
ipe, that he had for blow-

id Mr. B. reflectively, "that using the expression; yes, I fred was fairly drowned." rest," said Mrs. B., "that the nat point be made the mate-tiors."

The National Bra is Pehlinked Westly, or light too slimy and steep to give you a foothold—usual Street, eppedro Odd Fellows Hall.

TERMAN.

MARK SUTHERLAND:

POWER AND PRINCIPLE.

BY EMMA D. E. N. SOUTHWORTH.

and disinterestedones—how full of honor, troth, and courage—how full of emblish, the nevel of the distinct of the troth of troth of the troth of troth of the troth of troth of the troth of troth of the troth of the

O. E. Garrison.
For the National Res.
LINES ON LESSING'S MARTYROM OF HUSS.
BY GROCKE OSCODD.
Maiden, musing on the marty:
As he stands before the state,
The state of the stat

lactory moreunts. At true, we compared to the control of the contr P. S. Editors of newspapers favorable to the fore-ing will entitle themselves to six copies of the entity, by publishing the Prospectus, and directing

### WASHINGTON, D. C.

THURSDAY, JULY 21, 1853

Dr. Elder has not been nor does he expect be, in Washington during Dr. Bailey's absence. His private letters, therefore, should be recreted to him at Philadalphia. It is due to im, also to say, that the republication of one fils own articles in the "Ern", and of others this ver articles in the "Ern", and of others which we have the second by the direction. He has not the charge of the leaded to see the second by the direction, and the second by the direction. He has not the charge of the properties of the second by the direction and the second by the secon

### FACIS FOR THE PEOPLE.

Subscribers for this cheap monthly obronieler facts still continue to pour in. We have now list of over 20,000, and hope that after our runing friends shall have got through their say season, to swell the list up to 50,000. We are still able to furnish opties from the mmencement of its publication in June. Send

POSTAGE ON FACTS FOR THE PEOPLE.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. Y., July 7, 1853.

The postage on the Fasts, as charged by the continuous on the Fasts, as charged by the continuous one package, is that right! "\$15 a year, one or package, is that right! "hease, inform us. "

The subjeined letter from the Postanaster-iseneral will show that the postmaster as Ray-tetwille, N. Y., charged too much:

POSTO OFFICE DEPARTMENT, SASS.

SIR: In repty to yours of the 11th instant, I service, (whigh a monthly publication, and of exceeding three concess in weight,) if sent a actual coborthers, and prepaid by the quarter or year, is 1½ conts per quarter. The costage on 100 papers, according to that rate, the first perspanding the postage is double the lower rates.

ove rates.

The poetmaster at "Fayetteville, N. Y.," will written to on the subject, and required to

reet hie practice.
Respectfully, &c, S. R. Hobbie,
First Assist. P. M. Gen
ewis Clephane, Esq., Washington City.

LETTER FROM THE EDITUR.

PAIR, June 30, 1853.

American papers received here announce at Mr. Marcy has issued an ordar requesting merican Ministers abroad to lay aside the licilous court-dresses they have been in the order ought to be mandatory; for some of countrymen are smobble in their tastes, and will be as to find some pretext for sporting gos finery. The rule or usage of court-eliquette that an Ambassador or Ministers hall wear, a forsign Court, the costume in which he is under the same of the control of the country of the manufacture of the control of the country of the manufacture of the control of the country of the manufacture of the country of the country of the manufacture of the country of the country of the country of the manufacture of the country of the country of the manufacture of the country of the c mite. Sold——— without his control in line or intercourse with the The representative abroad of Pepule degrades himself and the represents, when he consents to foreign Court in any other than an American citizen. He dessentative of any other Power is 6 you would diagrace himself by him of Haman American Silman and Hamerican citizen. He dessentative of any other Power is 6 you would diagrace himself by him of Haman and Haman

and a sky, an atmosphere, and a temperature, quite American, The Turkish question is not yet settled. Russis is quite deliberate, and can affort to be much better than England and France, whose moneyed interests are disturbed and injured by suspense and uncertainty. The Sultan seems received—the has rejected the ultimatum—his schiedes are enthusiastic in his support—England and France stand ready to sustain him. Russis is cool, self-collected, defiant—it affionise Europa by delay.

G. B. STREATE TRADE.

## THE SLAVE TRADE

THE SLAVE TRADE, Domestic and Foreign: Why it Exists, and How it snay be Extinguished. By H C. Carey, Author of "Principles of Political Econory," "The Past, the Present, and the Future," &c. Pages 426, 12mo. Philadelphia: A. Hert. 1863.

state of the continued in the manoina-st, he is not a free-trader, nor any sort of an ractionist. He does not call chattel slave-sin, nor prescribe abolition as a duty; but reats every form and degree of human en-ment and oppression as an evil and an 1, and holde the harmony of intereste to ist in gonal-time.

about it, except that it is neither black, who remilatio—milter preclavery, anti-slave nor non-committal—in the current meaning the words; but merely and strictly a scientic examination of the problem of slavery, with any limitations to time, place, or subjects, to the color, caste, or conditions of either me ter or victim; as will be manifest from the ter or wichim; as will be manifest from the ters which we have here quoted. In separate articles, it is our purposs he after to present certain subjects embraced the treatise, to our readers, with our own flootions upon them.

E.

# For the National Era. BROTHER JONATHAN: OR, FOURTH OF JULY AN INDEPENDENCE POEM. BY HENRY B. BLACKWEI

'Tis the Sabbath of Freedom—the Four A very distinguished occasion; A romarkable day—every schoolboy kr For it witnessed our birth as a nation

But 'twas some time ago; we were n So, I think that it only is right We should post ourselves up as to ho When Jonathan first saw the light

This sturdy young Jonathan, let me pr Was born of no hiroling stook; He is sprung from brave sires, religiou Who landed on old Plymouth rock.

Who from fortune and kindred and To solitude, danger, and strife, That to faith and to duty they so a And ombody religion in life.

Though in letter their creed was bu In its spirit 'twas deep and subli-life to them was a school, lefty vir And Eternity solemnized Time.

Brave hearts of the Puritans! Ages have pu Since ye crossed the wild waves of the sea And with Bible and sword nailed your flag to And set sail for the land of the free.

Ye have passed, ye have gone, and t

Though from ocean to ocean the Yankee ma;
He makes marks wheresoever he goes;
And science and art in his breast find a home
And the wilderness blooms as a rose.

Still proof, as of old, against menace or gold, For Principle, fearless in fight Freedom's granite stronghold, invincible, bold Battles bravely for Justice and Right;

And though tempests may lower of insolen Let the voices of faction be hushed; In Fate's darkest hour she never will cowe Nor yield the down trodden and crushed

This is quite a digression—accept my co To return to the point: Let me see; We were speaking, you know, a few min Of the genealogical tree.

Religious New England, the spirit dis Of Old England's industrial masses Patrician Virginia exhibits the phase Of her titled and privileged classes.

Her proud Cavaliers, with their motto and Were daring and ohivalrous men, Who brought aristocracy ont to the West, And renewed its old glories again.

With a high sense of honor, as gentlemen bort To their equals most courteous and bland, Looking down upon trade with imperial scorn As befitted the lords of the land;

Palmy days of Virginia! How changed is the so Why droops the prond eagle her pinion? Why are not the sons what the sires have been? Why slumbers the ancient Dominion?

Mix life with cold death, mingle fire and ice Each wild contradiction combine; Antagonist still will be virtue and vice; Choosing one, we the other resign.

Oh! the soil that's profianed by the step of a si Can never be Liberty's home; She brooks not dishonor, but chooses the grave And Tyranny triumphs alone.

Awake from your sloop, great Virginia, awake Rouse Liborty's smouldering fire; Again in our councils high precedence take; Lead on to a destiny higher!

Next, since Freedom, dear Godde talk.

talk,
Lot me speak (not to do so would shock her
if Jonatkan's uncle in gallant New York,
The world-renowned Dutch Knickerbooker. The Hollander, spite of his pipe and cooked hat, Wooden shoes and too numerous trowsers, Had maintained a republic in Europe; and that Is great honor to him, you'll allow, sirs.

Had I leismre to say on, more praise I could lay The thome were well worth your attention; But since Geoffry Crayon has shed such a ray on The subject, 'twore waste of invention.

Time and patience would fail, did I ler With Jonathan's many relations; Pass over them then, with a dash of th Their glory is merged in the nation's

Yet, speaking of Penn, let us hall the great name of the wise and profound non-resistant, Whose spirit the breast of the savage could tame By justice and kindness consistent.

When the war-whoop rang drear threbling frontier,
And flerce massacre never did cease,
Still true to his reasons, for seventy se
Pennsylvania was cradled in peace.

Red blood for the principle ran, hat resistance to wrong is obedience And the right and the duty of man

And the souls of the regioides thrill at t They come down from the glittering a And rouse every hero to conquer or die In the dreadful ordeal of Mars.

Goorge Washington guarded his infant rep And round his young cradle were seen Brave Warren and Marion, foarful to foos, And Hancock, and Adams, and Greeno

And Jefferson watched him, with vigilant eye And Madison, faithful and tried; And Franklin, who drew down the flames fi

sky; And many great spirits bosido.

What is it we seek to commemorate here
'Tis the freedom of action and thought
Equality, brotherhood; doctrines, I fear,
Even yet too imperfectly taught. Let us meet each groat question with carr With action distinct and decided; Let us good, like our sires, from evil evol By the light of their principles gnided.

Would you make this great Union la Give to labor its merited place; Unjust institutions can never endure Based on phantoms of rank and of

Oh, soon may the flag of America fly O'er ropublies consistent and pure Nor pauper nor slave stain God's glor With the cry of His perishing poor

One object alone is the aim of our life
As co-workers in Deity's plan,
To forward and hasten, mid turmoil a
The growth and perfection of man.

# MR. CARRY ON SLAVERY IN THE BRITIS COLONIES AND IN THE UNITED STATES.

COLONIES AND IN THE UNITED STATES.

The History of Slavery in the British West Indies, the condition of the elaws there previous to the Emancipation Act, the results of that Act, with the teachings of the history, are given in the escond and fourth chapters of the work; and the parallel points in the Slave system of the United States are treated in the third chapter, in such fishion as to induce comparison, and suggeot conclusions upon the policy and utility of immediate emancipation.

dues comparison, and suggest conclusions upon the policy and utility of immediate emancipation.

We will give the facts and implications furnished, so far as they seem necessary to a correct judgment of the author's inferences, and add our own reflections.

From calculations given, which are apparently correct and reliable, both in data and deductions, Mr. Carey pats down the number of slaves imported into the British West Indies, and reliable, the consumption in those colonies, at 1,700,000. The whole number emancipated in 1834, 660,000. (The slaves in all the British) possessifies at that time amounted to 780,983, Making the due deductions, Mr. and Ithe British possessifies at that time amounted to 780,983, Making the due deductions for maximisms previously made, this statement shows two sade a half persons imported from Africa to one emancipated in 1834; to which must be added besides, the natural increase of this multitated in the current two hundred years eince the introduction of slaves into the islands. The actual importation was probably greater than the registers down, and it may have amounted to full two millions; which would give three immigrants for one survivor in 1834. The fact of much encorronus waste of life is otherwise catabilished by the register of births and deaths. A five inclances: In Jamaies, from 1826 to 1829, there were 28, 137 deaths, 21,728 births; in St. Vincent's, In 1831, 2,266 deaths, 1,739 births; in Dominies, 1825 to 1823, 1479 deaths, 637 births.

We have given here only the most recent dates. At the earlier periods of the births steadylly diminished. At the oarlier periods the figures are of terrible import. In 1794, the slaves in St. Vincent's hundred the slaves in St. Vincent's hundred the slaves in St. Vincent's hundred the full terrible import. In 1794, the slaves in St. Vincent's hundred the full terrible import. In 1794, the slaves in St. Vincent's hundred the full terrible import. In 1794, the slaves in St. Vincent's hundred the full terrible import. In 1794, the slave

the beginning of the system to the abolition of the elave trade. These have owellen from one-third of a million up to 3,800,000, according to the ceases of 1850, and the ratio afforded by it for the increase since; affording ten persons surviving for every one imported! or the contrast of thirty to one in favor of Slavery in the United States, as against the results measured by the vital statistics in the West India Colonies of England. It is not necessary to verify so much of this statement as reet in calculation. It is clear that the negroes, free and enslaved, of this Union, were about 757,693 in 1790; in 1800, 1,001,436; in 1810, 1,379,800; before which date the foreign supply by the alave trade had ceased, and that in the interval of forty-two years, they have increased to 3,800,000. These facts answer the purpose of Mr. Carey's contrast between the system in the British Colonies and the United States, sufficiently for all the significance there is in it.

In the five years immediately previous to the Emancipation Aot, he estimates the weater of life in the British Colonies at one per cent. For mission 1820 to 1830, 300 per cent.; from 1830 to 1840, 24 per cent.; from 1840 to 1850, 25 per cent. And be further infers that had the slaves in the British islands been fed, clothed, Jodged, and otherwise acred for, as they were in these Provinces and States, their numbers would have reached nearly 20,000,000, instead of 50,000. And had their numbers in this country been reduced by the same procese, instead of 3,000,000, we should have but 160,000, or about 1 to every 24 of the existing number.

These segrogates and the general points

Mr. Curey does not notice the statements which may be found in Wald's "Slavery as it is," (pp. 37, 38, 33) concerning the weste of life in the organ culture of Louisiana. They are to this effect: The Agricultural Society of Baton Rouge, Louisiana, in terport published in 1829, estimate that the annual not loss of always over and above the supply by propagation, amounts to two and a half per cent. The Hon. Josish S, Johnson, a member of Congress from Louisiana, addressed a letter to this Secretary of the Onlined States Treasury, in 1830, in which he also estimates the annual deterose of the elaws on a plantation at tree and a halfy

which he also estimates the amount decrease of the slaws on a planation at the sound of the slaws on a planation at the sound of the slaws on a planation at the sound of the slaws of the

We are authorized by the compiler to state that the "Southern Platform" will be published, in a convenient form for preservation, tumediately after it passes through the Era and the Facts for the People. This estatement is made in order to satisfy numerous inquiries.

National Era Office.

THE NEW ILLUSTRATED HYDROPATHIC EXCYLOPEDIA. A Complete system of Hydropathy and Hygiene. An
A Complete system of Hydropathy and Hygiene. An
illustrated work, embracing outlines of Anatomy;
Physiology of the Human Body; Hygienio Agencies,
and the Preservation of Health; Dicteties and Hydropathy.

## WASHINGTON, D. C.

For the National Era.

AMERICAN EDUCATION.

BY L. A. HINE.

28 of the American Association for the
ment of Education, at its Third SecCleveland, Ohio, from the 19th to the

For the National Era.
AN INVOCATION

THE SOUTHERN PLATFORM;

MANUEL PEREIRA;

will be under the immeter, M. D., and Mrs. L. N